



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

OCTOBER 2.

Mr. ARTHUR ERWIN BROWN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thirty-three persons present.

The deaths of Joseph F. Sinnott, June 20, of Howard N. Potts, July 24, members, and of the following correspondents: C. R. Von Osten Sacken, Eugène Renevier, Henry A. Ward, Diomys Stur and E. F. Recluz, were announced.

The Publication Committee reported that papers under the following titles had been offered for publication since the last meeting:

"Description of Five New Species of Orthoptera from Tonkin," by James A. G. Rehn (May 17).

"Description of Two New Polychæta from Alaska," by J. Percy Moore (June 20).

"Note on the Dusky Salamander," by H. W. Fowler (July 7).

"On Some Fishes of Western Cuba," by N. E. McIndoo (July 7).

"On Some Reptilian Freaks from Indiana," by W. S. Blatchley (July 7).

"A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Orthoptera of Montana, Yellowstone Park, Utah and Colorado," by James A. G. Rehn and Morgan Hebard (August 31).

"Description of Two New Species of Centropomus," by Henry W. Fowler (September 10).

Botanizing in the Canadian Rockies.—MR. STEWARDSON BROWN remarked that during the past summer, through the liberality of Mrs. Charles Schäffer, June and July were spent in studying the plants of the Canadian Rockies, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The section explored was from Banff, Alberta, to Glacier, B. C., with side trips into the region surrounding Lake Louise, to the south of Laggan Station, and the Ptarmigan, Blind, and part of the Pipestone Valleys to the north; Lake O'Harra, Emerald Lake, the Yoho and Little Yoho Valleys, in the vicinity of Field, B. C.

Collections were made consisting of 808 numbers, comprising about one-third as many species and more than 4,000 specimens.

As these have not yet been critically studied it is impossible to indicate how many may be new to science; it is reasonable to suppose, however, that there are some novelties among them. The species

forming the forest east of the divide appear to differ considerably from those of the west, due doubtless to the greater precipitation of moisture on the latter region. Near the limit of timber and in open ground, where the effect of such conditions would not be so marked, they appear to be nearly identical.

OCTOBER 16.

Dr. BENJAMIN SHARP in the Chair.

Twenty-five persons present.

Weather Predictions.—MR. HARVEY M. WATTS remarked that a new epoch is about to dawn in meteorological research, in that the United States Weather Bureau expects within a month to receive daily reports from the entire northern (circum-Polar) hemisphere—Europe, Siberia, Alaska, and so on around from west to east—allowing the meteorologists for the first time to have synoptic charts made covering this immense area of the inhabited globe.

In explaining the significance of this, Mr. Watts went into a careful survey of the great basic causes of weather and climate variations. He called attention to the universal drift of the general circulation from west to east about the Pole in the regions north of the Tropics, in which general circulation are carried by the travelling cyclones and anti-cyclones (centers of low and high barometric pressures), and he indicated how the paths of these travelling eddies were determined by the pressures and location of the sub-Tropical high pressure belts, which form in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans huge permanent anti-cyclones, upon whose seasonal shifting and variations in pressure depend the general variations in weather and climate.

The speaker called attention to the fact that the variation in place and pressure of these anti-cyclones (the sub-Tropical high pressure belts), it was now held generally by meteorologists, were due to variations in the radiation from the sun. It is known that the sun is a variable star, whose radiation varies from time to time as much as ten per cent.

These solar variations affect the pressure in the sub-Tropical region, and the variations in the pressures in the sub-Tropical region in turn affect atmospheric pressures the earth over, determining the path of storms and clear weather phenomena, and also general climatic effects, such as excessive rains, droughts, hot and cold summers and their contraries.

The following were ordered printed: